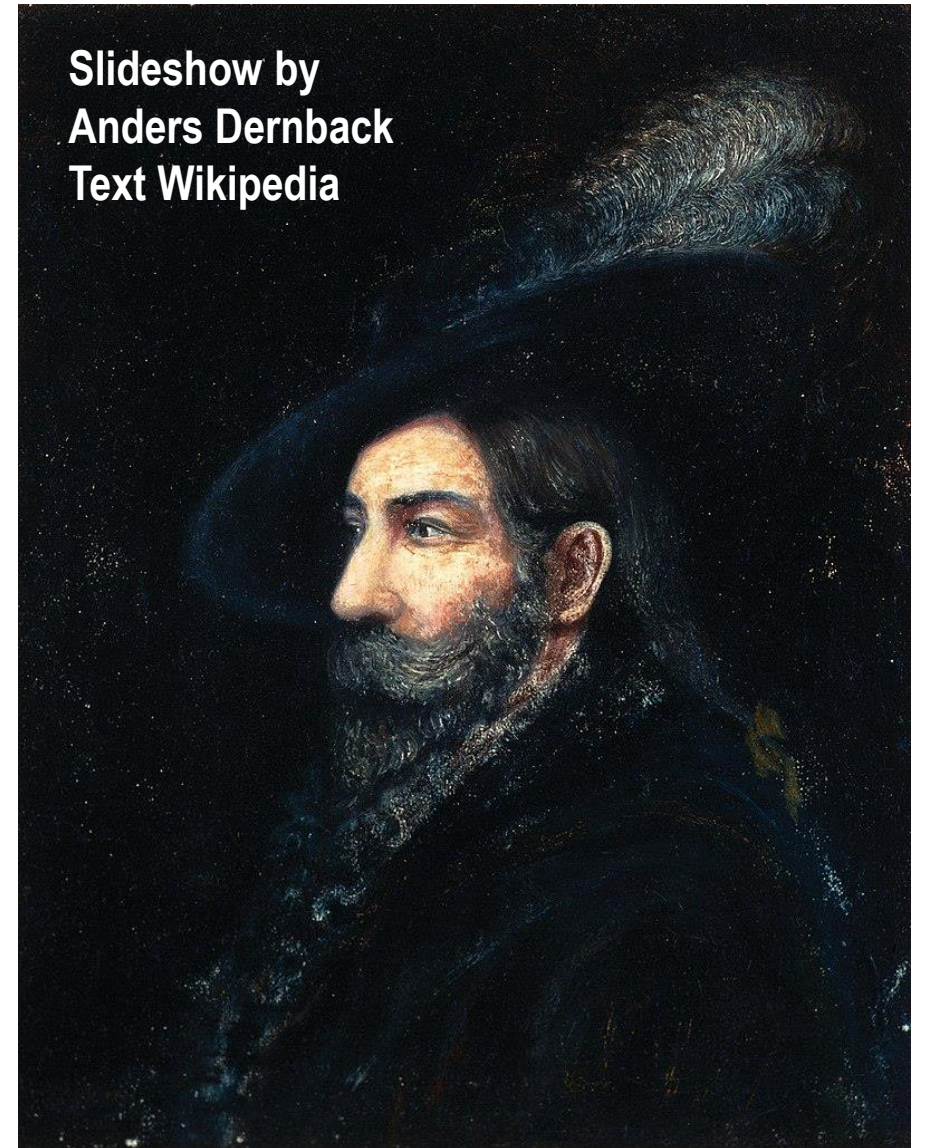


OVERLAND EXPEDITION ROUTE OF JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA



JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA

Slideshow by
Anders Dernback
Text Wikipedia



Juan Bautista De Anza II was the son of Juan Bautista De Anza and Maria Rosa Bezerra Nieto. He was born in July 1736 at either the Presidio at Fronteras, Mexico, which his father commanded, or at the family ranch in Cuquiarachi, Mexico. His father was killed by Apaches on 9 May 1740 near the family-owned Divisadero Ranch that was located south of the Guevavi Mission. Anza decided at an early age to be like his father and make the military his career. He joined the Spanish Militia in December 1751 at San Ignacio, Sonora, Mexico and became a “cadete” in the cavalry at the Fronteras Presidio in 1754. At Fronteras, he was under the tutelage of Captain Gabriel de Vildosola, his sister’s husband, and learned the art of frontier warfare. He proved his ability as a soldier, was twice wounded by the Apaches and was promoted to Cavalry Lieutenant at Fronteras in 1756. When Juan de Belderrain, the first Captain of the newly established presidio at Tubac, was killed in a campaign against the Seri Indians, Anza was selected in December 1759 to become the next Captain of the Tubac Presidio. He became well known for his abilities as a soldier fighting the Apaches in the north and the Seri Indians in the south. Anza married Ana Maria Perez on 24 June 1761 but had no children.

The Spanish had long been interested in reinforcing their presence in upper California to secure the Pacific coast from Russian and English influence. Settlement of Alta California by sea expeditions or land expeditions through Baja California was extremely difficult and the Spanish needed a new overland route originating in Sonora. In 1772 Anza proposed to the Viceroy of New Spain that he lead an expedition to Alta California.

The expedition was approved by the King of Spain and on 9 January 1774, Anza left Tubac to explore an overland route from Sonora Mexico to Alta California. He arrived at Mission San Gabriel near present day Los Angeles on 22 March 1774. He returned to Tubac in late May. As a result of this exploratory expedition, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and ordered to lead a group of colonists to California.

JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA

Anza began organizing the second expedition in January of 1775. He started recruiting colonizers in the villages of Culiacan, Sinaloa and El Fuerte in the province of Sinaloa, Mexico and in Alamos, Sonora in the March through May time frame. He spent the summer training his recruits for the difficult journey that lay ahead of them. They arrived in Tubac in mid-October and continued preparations for the trip. The expedition left Tubac 23 October 1775 with 300 people and 1000 head of livestock. They used no wagons or carts. All supplies were carried on pack mules, which had to be loaded every morning and unloaded every night. The expedition arrived in San Gabriel on 4 January 1776, 74 days after leaving Tubac and 8 months after leaving Culiacan. They departed San Gabriel on 17 February and arrived in Monterey, California on 10 March 1776. Anza arrived in California with two more people than had left Tubac.

Three children were born along the way and one woman died in childbirth at Canoa, at the first encampment. Leaving the colonists in Monterey, Anza proceeded to the San Francisco Bay area and after selecting the future sites of the San Francisco Presidio and Mission Dolores, he returned to Tubac in April.

On 17 June, the colonists left Monterey and proceeded to found what was to become the City of San Francisco. After Anza returned to Mexico City to report on the expedition, he was made commander of all the troops in Sonora in the fall of 1776. He was made Governor of New Mexico in 1777, a position he held until 1787 when he was relieved at his request. He became commander of the Buenaventura Presidio in 1787 and then the Tucson Presidio in the fall of 1788. He died 19 December 1788 and was buried in the cathedral at Arizpe, Sonora, Mexico. Congress established the Juan Batista De Anza National Historic Trail in 1990. The trail is administered by the National Park Service. Summarized by T. Johnson in October 2004 from various Web Sites Additional Material: GVHC Library File 81

JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA

Juan Bautista de Anza Bezerra Nieto (July 6 or 7, 1736 – December 19, 1788) was an expeditionary leader, military officer, and politician primarily in California and New Mexico under the Spanish Empire. He is credited as one of the founding fathers of Spanish California and served as an official within New Spain as Governor of the province of New Mexico.

Juan Bautista de Anza Bezerra Nieto was born in Fronteras, New Navarre, New Spain (today Sonora, Mexico) in 1736 (near Arizpe), most probably at Cuquiarachi, Sonora, but possibly at the Presidio of Fronteras.

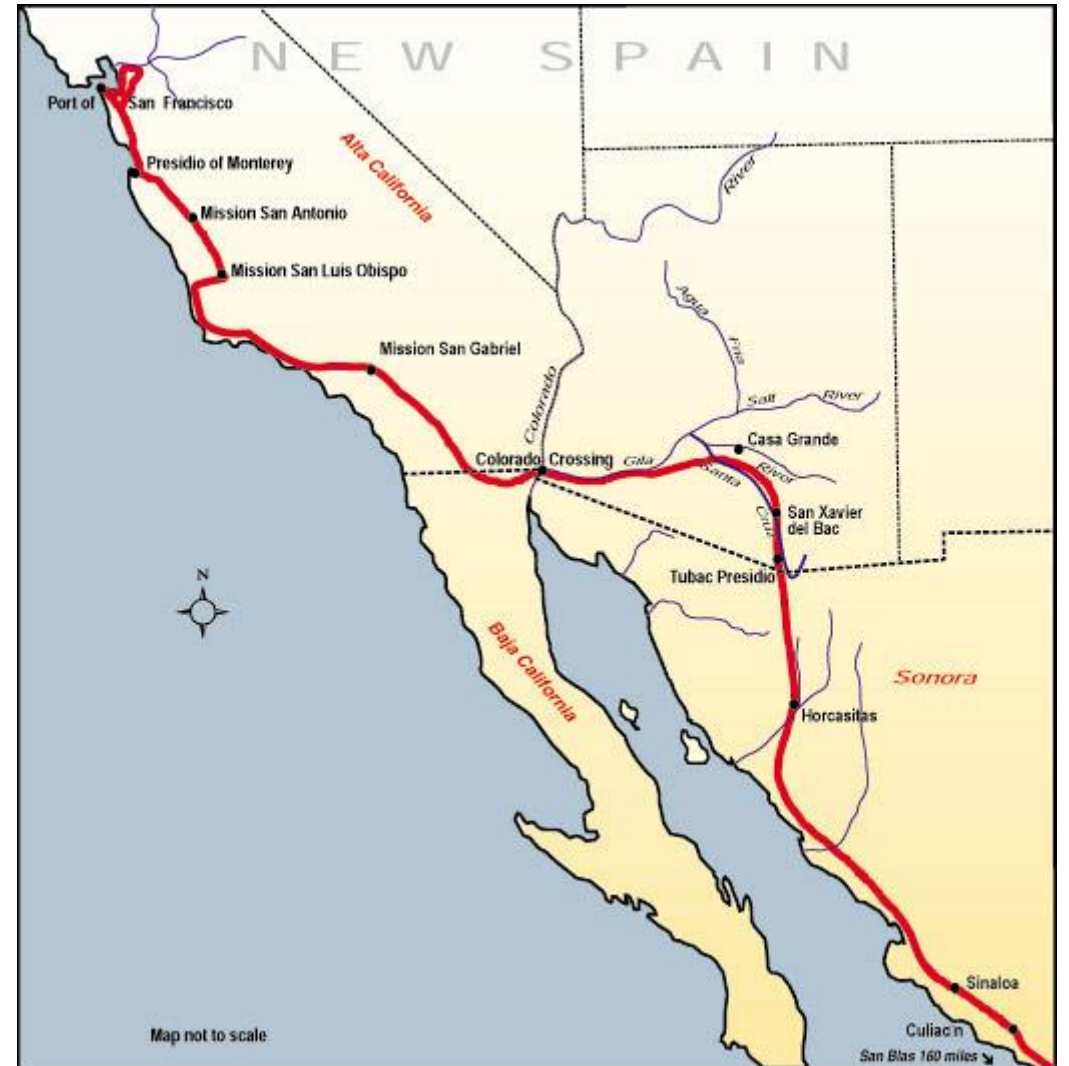
His family was a part of the military leadership in Nueva España, as his father and maternal grandfather, Captain Antonio Bezerra Nieto, had both served Spain, their families living on the frontier of Nueva Navarra. He was the son of Juan Bautista de Anza I.



JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA

It is traditionally thought that he may have been educated at the College of San Ildefonso in Mexico City, and later at the military academy there. In 1752 he enlisted in the army at the Presidio of Fronteras. He advanced rapidly and had become a captain by 1760. He married in 1761. His wife was Ana María Pérez Serrano (b. January 1744/45, d. date unknown), the daughter of Spanish mine owner Francisco Pérez Serrano. They had no children. His military duties mainly consisted of hostile forays against Native Americans, such as the Apache, during the course of which he explored much of what is now Arizona. The Spanish began colonizing Alta California with the Portolá expedition of 1769–1770. The two-pronged Portolá effort involved both a long sea voyage against prevailing winds and the California Current, and a difficult land route from Baja California. Colonies were established at San Diego and Monterey, with a presidio and Franciscan mission at each location.

Map of the route that Juan Bautista de Anza traveled in 1775–76 from Mexico to today's San Francisco



JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA

A more direct land route and further colonization were desired, especially at present-day San Francisco, which Portolá saw but was not able to colonize. By the time of Juan Bautista de Anza's expedition, three more missions had been established, including Mission San Antonio de Padua in the Salinas Valley.

In 1772, Anza proposed an expedition to Alta California to the Viceroy of New Spain. This was approved by the King of Spain and on January 8, 1774, with 3 padres, 20 soldiers, 11 servants, 35 mules, 65 cattle, and 140 horses, Anza set forth from Tubac Presidio, south of present-day Tucson, Arizona. Anza heard of a California Native American called Sebastian Tarabal who had fled from Mission San Gabriel to Sonora, and took him as guide. The expedition took a southern route along the Rio Altar (Sonora y Sinaloa, New Spain), then paralleled the modern Mexico/California border, crossing the Colorado River at its confluence with the Gila River. This was in the domain of the Yuma tribe, with which he established good relations.

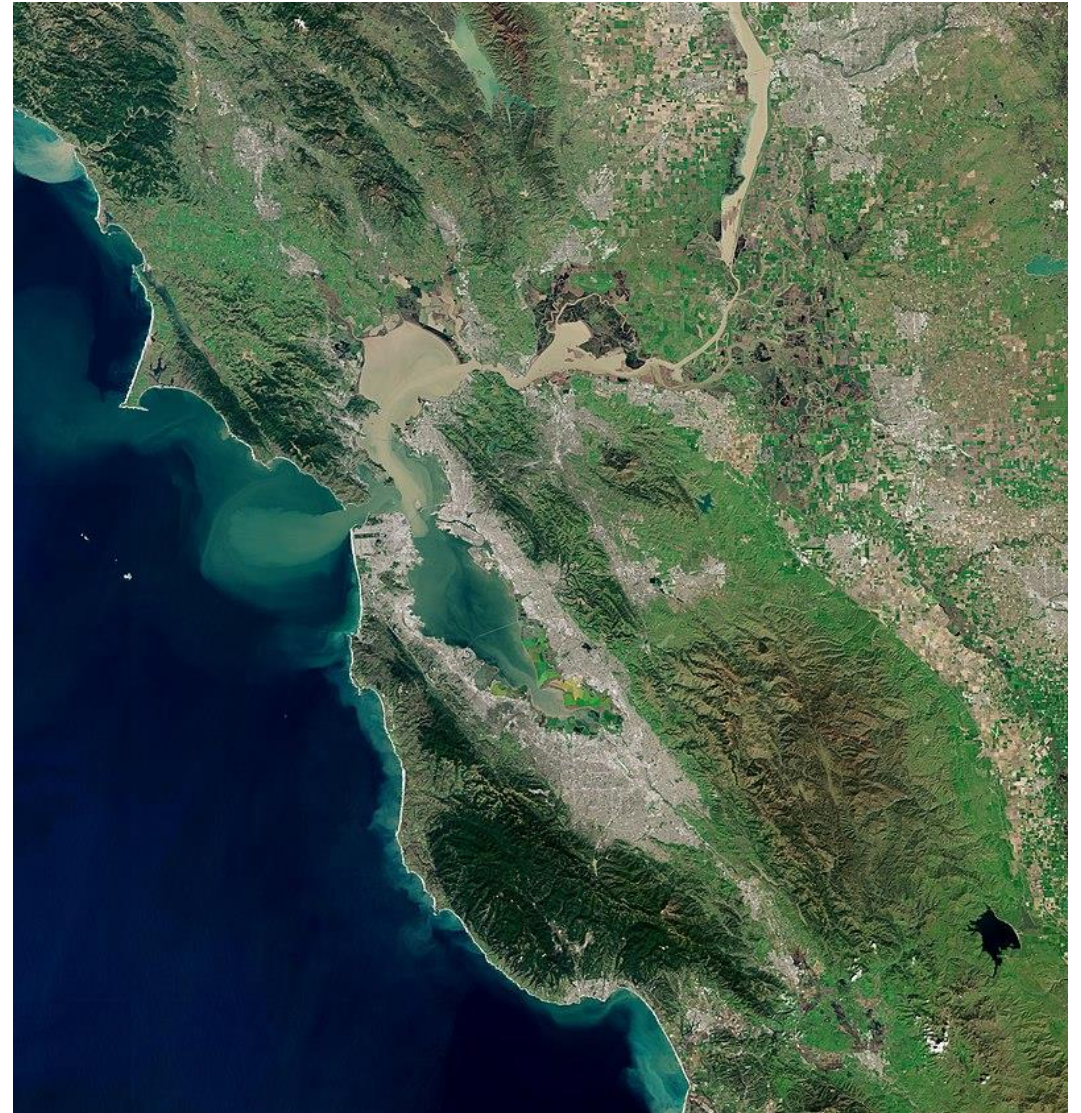
Anza reached Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, near the California coast, on March 22, 1774, and Monterey, California, Alta California's future capital (Alta California split from Las Californias 1804, creating Baja and Alta), on April 19. He returned to Tubac by late May 1774. This expedition was closely watched by Viceroy and King, and on October 2, 1774, Anza was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and ordered to lead a group of colonists to Alta California. The Spanish were desirous of reinforcing their presence in Alta California as a buffer against Russian colonization of the Americas advancing from the north, and possibly establish a harbor that would give shelter to Spanish ships.

JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA

The expedition got under way on October 23, 1775, and arrived at Mission San Gabriel Arcángel in January 1776, the colonists having suffered greatly from the winter weather en route.

The expedition continued on to Monterey with the colonists. Having fulfilled his mission from the Viceroy, he continued north with the priest Pedro Font and a party of twelve others, following an inland route to the San Francisco Bay established in 1770 by Pedro Fages.[citation needed] On the way, he led a raid on Apache settlements near Presidio San Ignacio de Tubac, capturing forty Apaches. The soldiers divided the captives among them as slaves; Anza kept the fifteen female captives and their newborns as his share.

San Francisco Bay is a large tidal estuary in the U.S. state of California, and gives its name to the San Francisco Bay Area. It is dominated by the cities of San Francisco, San Jose, and Oakland.



JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA

In Anza's diary on March 25, 1776, he states that he "arrived at the arroyo of San Joseph Cupertino (now Stevens Creek), which is useful only for travelers. Here we halted for the night, having come eight leagues in seven and a half hours. From this place we have seen at our right the estuary which runs from the port of San Francisco." Pressing on, Anza located the sites for the Presidio of San Francisco and Mission San Francisco de Asis in present-day San Francisco, California on March 28, 1776. He did not establish the settlement; it was established later by José Joaquín Moraga. While returning to Monterey, he located the original sites for Mission Santa Clara de Asis and the town of San José de Guadalupe (modern day San Jose, California), but again did not establish either settlement. Today this route is marked as the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

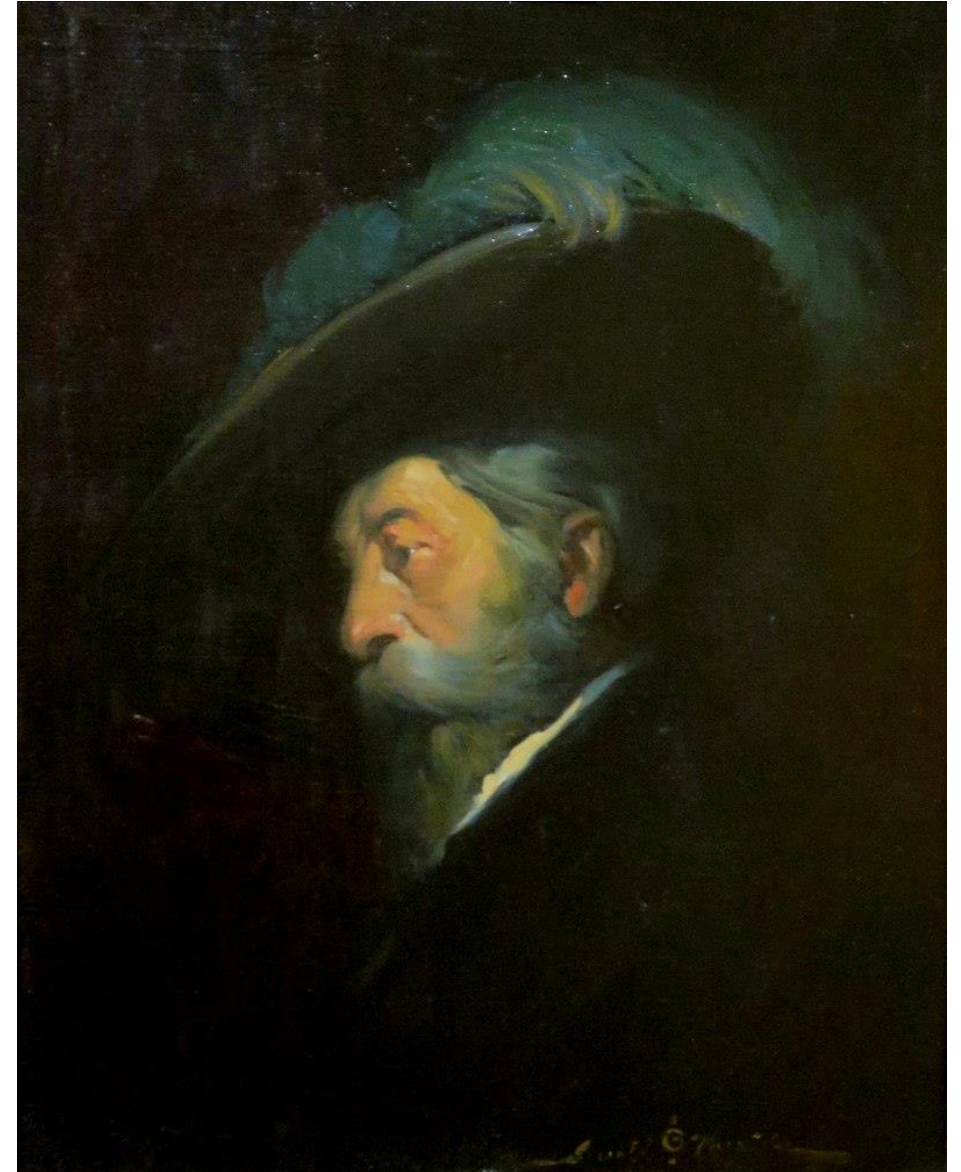
Despite DeAnza's successes, Spanish ambitions to establish a permanent overland route from Sonora to Alta California were thwarted in 1781, when a revolt of the Yumas tribe closed the trail at the Yuma Crossing of the Colorado River. The route was not reopened until the later 1820s, and the only regular travel to Alta California during the intervening years was by sea.



JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA

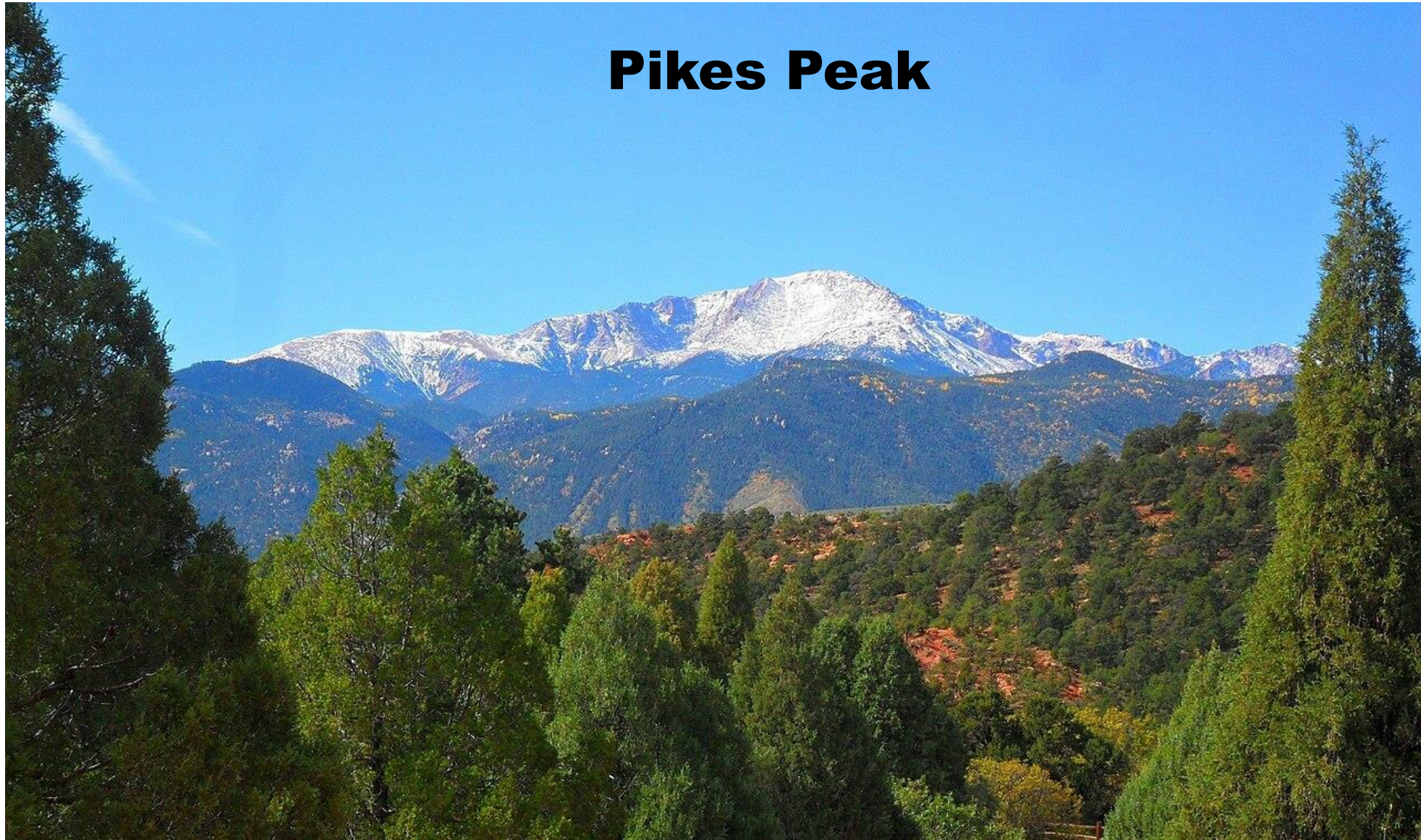
On his return from this successful expedition in 1777 he journeyed to Mexico City with the chief of the lower Colorado River area Quechan (Yuma) Native American tribe who requested the establishment of a mission. On August 24, 1777, the Viceroy of New Spain appointed Anza as the Governor of the Province of Nuevo México, the present day U.S. state of New Mexico.

Governor Anza led a punitive expedition against the Comanche group of Native Americans, who had been repeatedly raiding Taos during 1779. With his Ute and Apache Native American allies, and around 800 Spanish soldiers, Anza went north through the San Luis Valley, entering the Great Plains at what is now Manitou Springs, Colorado. Circling "El Capitan" (current day Pikes Peak), he surprised a small force of the Comanche near present-day Colorado Springs.



JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA

Pikes Peak



Pikes Peak



Pikes Peak



**Pikes
Peak**

Pikes Peak

Pikes Peak is the highest summit of the southern Front Range of the Rocky Mountains, in North America. The ultra-prominent 14,115-foot (4,302.31 m) fourteener is located in Pike National Forest, 12 miles (19 km) west of downtown Colorado Springs, Colorado. The mountain is named in honor of American explorer Zebulon Pike (though he was unable to reach the summit). The summit is higher than any point in the United States east of its longitude. The band of Ute people who called the Pikes Peak region their home were the Tabeguache, whose name means the "People of Sun Mountain". Tava or "sun", is the Ute word that was given by these first people to the mountain that we now call Pikes Peak. It is thought that the Ute people first arrived in Colorado about 500 A.D., however their oral history states that they were created on Tava. In the 1800s, when the Arapaho people arrived in Colorado, they knew the mountain as Heey-otoyoo' meaning "Long Mountain". Throughout its history, European peoples have called the mountain El Capitán, Grand Peak, Great Peak, James Peak, Long Mountain, and Pike's Peak.

Pikes Peak



An 1890 winter climb (near Windy Point) up Pikes Peak

In July 1860, Clark, Gruber and Company commenced minting gold coins in Denver bearing the phrase "Pike's Peak Gold" and an artist's rendering of the peak (sight unseen) on the obverse. In 1863, the U.S. Treasury purchased the minting equipment for \$25,000 (or \$520,000 adjusted for inflation) to open the Denver Mint.

Pikes Peak

Early Spanish explorers named the mountain "El Capitán," meaning "The Leader". American explorer Zebulon Pike named the mountain "Highest Peak" in 1806, and the mountain was later commonly known as "Pike's Highest Peak." American explorer Stephen Harriman Long named the mountain "James Peak" in honor of Edwin James who climbed to the summit in 1820. The mountain was later renamed "Pike's Peak" in honor of Pike. The name was simplified to "Pikes Peak" by the United States Board on Geographic Names in 1890. Pikes Peak is one of Colorado's 58 fourteeners, mountains more than 14,000 feet (4,267.2 m) above sea level. The massif rises 8,000 ft (2,400 m) above downtown Colorado Springs. Pikes Peak is a designated National Historic Landmark. It is composed of a characteristic pink granite called Pikes Peak granite. The color is due to a large amount of potassium feldspar.



Pikes Peak

Recorded Discovery

The first Europeans to see Pikes Peak were the Spanish in the 1700s. The first American sighting is often credited to members of the Pike Expedition, led by Zebulon Pike. After a failed attempt to climb to the top in November 1806. The first European-American to climb the peak came 14 years after Pike, in the summer of 1820. Edwin James, a young student who had just graduated from Middlebury College in Vermont, signed on as the relief botanist for Stephen Harriman Long's expedition after the first botanist had died. The expedition explored the South Platte River up as far as present-day Denver, then turned south and passed close to what James called "Pike's highest peak". James and two other men left the expedition, camped on the plains, and climbed the peak in two days, encountering little difficulty. Along the way, James was the first to describe the blue columbine, Colorado's state flower. Gold was discovered in the area of present-day Denver in 1858, and newspapers referred to the gold-mining area as "Pike's Peak". Pike's Peak or Bust became the slogan of the Colorado Gold Rush.

Pikes Peak

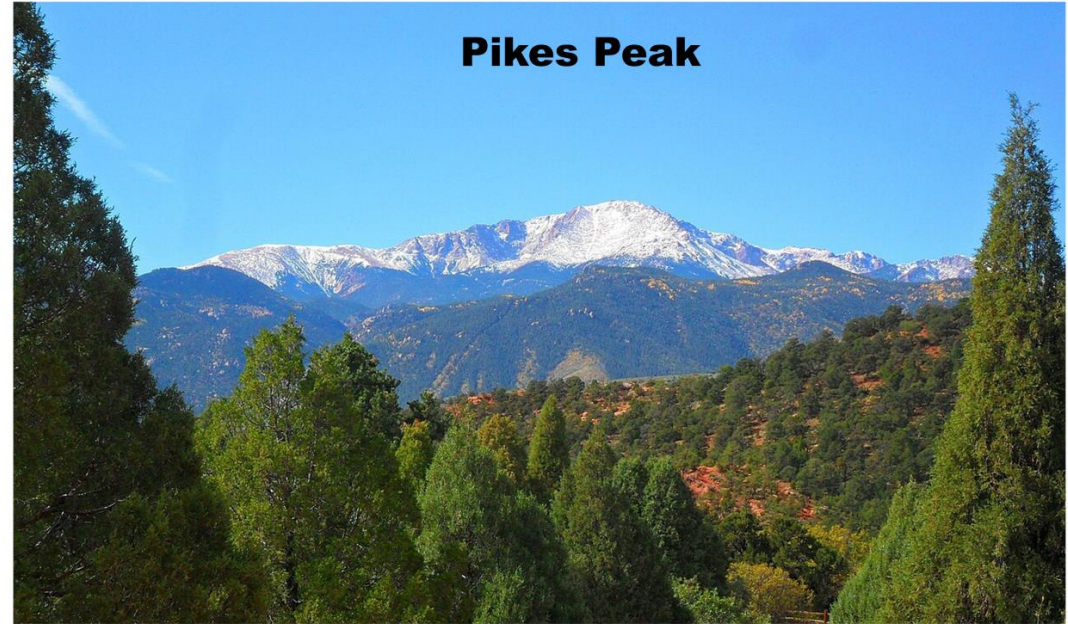
Thirty-five years later, in July 1893, Katharine Lee Bates wrote the song "America the Beautiful", after having admired the view from the top of Pikes Peak. It appeared in print in The Congregationalist, a weekly journal, on July 4, 1895. A plaque commemorating the words to the song was placed at the summit.



The summit of Pikes Peak in 1901

JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA

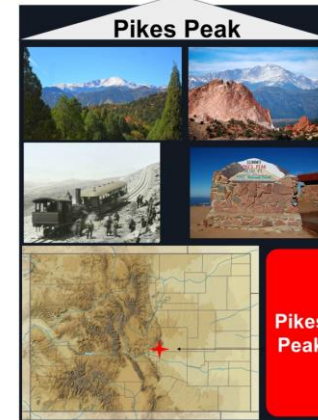
Pikes Peak



Pikes Peak



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Pikes Peak



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JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA

Pursuing them south down Fountain Creek, he crossed the Arkansas River near present-day Pueblo, Colorado. He found the main body of the Comanche on Greenhorn Creek, returning from a raid in Nuevo México, and won a decisive victory. Chief Cuerno Verde, for whom Greenhorn Creek is named, and many other leaders of the Comanche were killed.

In late 1779, Anza and his party found a route from Santa Fe to Sonora, west of the El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro. His various local military expeditions against tribes defending their homelands were often successful, but the Quechan (Yuma) Native American tribe which he had established peace with earlier rebelled, and he fell out of favor with the military commander of the Northern Frontier, the frontier-general. In 1783 Anza led a campaign against the Comanche on the eastern plains and by 1784 they were suing for peace. The last of the Comanche chiefs eventually acceded and a formal treaty was concluded on 28 February 1786 at Pecos Pueblo. This paved the way for traders and the development of the Comanchero trade.

Juan Bautista de Anza remained as governor of Nuevo Mexico (New Mexico) until 1787 when he returned to Sonora. He was appointed commander of the Presidio of Tucson in 1788 but died before he could depart and take office. He was 52 years old. Anza was survived by his wife.

Juan Bautista de Anza died in Arizpe, in what is now the State of Sonora, Mexico, and was buried in the Church of Nuestra Señora de la Asunción de Arizpe. In 1963, with the participation of delegations from the University of California, Berkeley and San Francisco, he was disinterred and reburied in a new marble memorial mausoleum at the same Church.

JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA

JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA'S BURIAL SITE IN ARIZPE, SONORA.

The primary legacy is the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail in California and Arizona, administered by the US National Park Service, for hiking and driving the route of his expedition exploring Las Californias[11] In the San Fernando Valley the trail crosses the Upper Las Virgenes Canyon Open Space Preserve, and in the San Gabriel Valley the trail is in the Puente Hills just north of Whittier, California.

Also named for Anza is Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, located mostly in eastern San Diego County, California.



JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA

The park contains a long and difficult stretch of the Anza trail, traveling west from the Imperial Valley to the coastal mountain passes north-east of San Diego. The de Anza Country Club and its 18-hole championship Golf course is located within the village of Borrego Springs, California, which is entirely surrounded by the park.

A building named the Juan de Anza House in San Juan Bautista, California is a National Historic Landmark. However, it was constructed c. 1830 with its connection unclear. The Juan Bautista de Anza Community Park is in Calabasas, California, and De Anza Park and the De Anza Community and Teen Center are in Ontario, California.

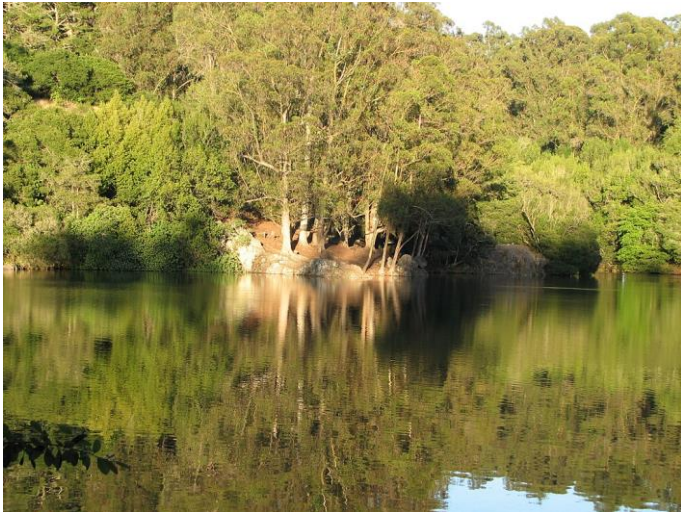
A 20-foot (6.1 m) statue of Anza, sculpted in 1939, is located in Riverside, California at the corner of Magnolia Ave. and 14th Street, and another statue stands in Lake Merced park, San Francisco. A 10-foot high portrait of de Anza by Albert Herter in 1929 hangs in the History Room of the Los Angeles Central Library.

The de Anza and De Anza spellings are also the namesake of streets, schools, and buildings in his honor including: De Anza Boulevards in San Mateo and Cupertino, De Anza Park in Sunnyvale, De Anza College in Cupertino, De Anza High School in Richmond, Juan Bautista De Anza elementary school in San Jacinto, Juan De Anza K-5 in the Wiseburn Elementary School District of Hawthorne, De Anza Middle School in Ontario, De Anza Middle School in Ventura, De Anza Elementary School in El Centro, and the De Anza School in Baldwin Park, the landmark De Anza Hotel in San Jose, and the historic De Anza Hotel in Calexico—all in California.

JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA

Using just Anza in his honor are: Anza Vista Avenue within the Anza Vista neighborhood of San Francisco, Anza Street in that city's Richmond District, Lake Anza in Tilden Regional Park above Berkeley in the Berkeley Hills, and Anza Avenue and Anza Elementary School in Torrance. The town of Anza, California, is a small town of 7,000 people on State Route 371 in the mountains south of Palm Springs.

Also named in his honor is Juan Bautista Circle in the Parkmerced development in San Francisco.



View across Lake Anza, Tilden Park, Berkeley, California



San Francisco's Richmond District in foreground, with Golden Gate Bridge, Marin Headlands, and the Presidio in background

JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA

